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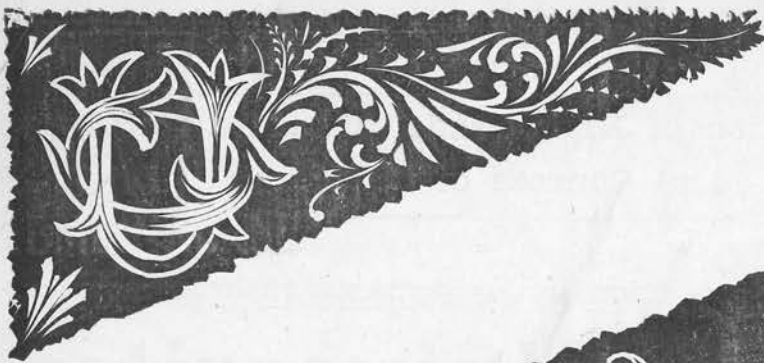
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Prof. W. J. Zuck




Overbein Eggis

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MEMORIAL NUMBER

OCTOBER, 1900



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PROF. J. E. GUITNER.

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Editorial

THE ÆGIS records with pain the death of Professor Guitner on Friday morning, September 28th. He had not been well all summer, but began his work at the opening of the term, and continued it, though with some interruption, until a week before his death. The end came sooner than was expected by anyone, and was, therefore, a great shock to his family, to the school, and the entire community.

Professor Zuck made the announcement of his death to the students at chapel exercises, and in a few fitting words spoke of Professor Guitner's long term of service as a teacher in the University and the loss that had come to the thousands who had come under his instruction. All college work was suspended

through the day as a mark of respect to his memory.

The body lay in state in the parlor at the home Sunday morning from half past eight to two o'clock, and was viewed by hundreds of sympathizing friends and neighbors. Members of the Faculty directed the people to the casket, where the remains lay in the midst of many beautiful floral tributes from Faculty, students, societies, and friends. The funeral service was held in the chapel Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, and was very simple and impressive.

Scripture lesson by Rev. W. R. Funk, D. D.; prayer by Rev. L. F. John, College pastor; Scripture lesson by Rev. H. A. Thompson, D. D.; memorial by Rev. H. Garst, D. D.; brief address by President T. J. Sanders. The Faculty resolutions were read by Professor Zuck, and a short Scripture lesson read by the College pastor closed the service. Miss Lula Baker played a voluntary at the beginning of the service and a recessional at the close, and Mr. I. W. Howard sang a solo after Dr. Garst's memorial.

Members of the Faculty acted as pallbearers. The chapel was crowded to its utmost capacity, many old students, graduates, trustees of the University, and friends being present from abroad.

THE most intellectual people of antiquity, the Greeks, found a happy mean in the maintenance of their bodies and minds. They did not fall into the sheer animalism that characterized the dark ages, when men of note knew no more how to write their names than the horses in their stables. Neither did they,

like the monastic bookworms, confine themselves almost entirely to mental pursuits which practice renders a man, sooner or later, a physical wreck and therefore unfits him for the stern duties of life. They trained their bodies well—they boxed, wrestled, ran, jumped, threw the discus. By these manly sports the ancient Greeks became the best athletes of their day. If they had done no more than this no one would have heard of the glory and power of Greece. But they did do more, for in these finely trained bodies were developed the minds that branched out into so many activities, that their influence is still felt to this day.

MANY advantages have come to the people of to-day through the improvements made upon the printing press. Above all, the one advantage which is the most prominent, and which is mentioned the oftenest is the very low price at which publishers are enabled to sell books and other publications. Reading matter, the best to be found, is so cheap that few people can be excused for not obtaining at least a moderate degree of culture and information, which is easily acquired by reading. Making education universal by means of the press is good and should be encouraged; but, nevertheless, it has brought on several tendencies which are to be deplored. No doubt, it has lowered the standard of the modern writers and made the general reading public less appreciative and more superficial. Because literary men write for the money there is in it, they cannot afford to spend a lifetime upon a masterpiece and then let it be sold at the present prices of books. He cannot take the time for it and the average reader does not demand it. He demands that which is written in a day and lasts but for a day. The cheapening of books, alone, is sufficient to account for the fact that no man, writing in the English language, is living to-day that can come up to the standard of fifty years ago.

Bad as this is, the influence upon the reader

is worse. Because he can get a Milton or Shakespeare for a quarter, he will put the same value upon the contents. As he does not make a sacrifice to obtain it, he will be satisfied with a superficial reading of it. Let him pay a good round price for a book; he will choose the best, he will treasure it, pore over it, study every word, be absorbed in it, and make it a part of his life. Few men of this day *read* the works of the great masters; that is, read thoroughly, appreciatingly, critically. The public does not read as well as it did in the days when books were dear and hard to get.

Professor J. E. Guitner

THE two following addresses were delivered at the funeral of Professor Guitner, one by Professor Garst and the other by President Sanders. They so fittingly express the life and character of our former teacher that all the alumni and former students will be glad to read these tributes to the one who has helped them so much.

BY DR. H. GARST

John Emanuel Guitner was born in Greencastle, Pa., Jan. 21, 1841, and died in Westerville, on the early morning of Sept. 28, 1900, aged 59 years, 8 months and 7 days.

Professor Guitner was the eldest son of Dr. Daniel and Urilla C. Guitner and was one of a family of six children. His thirst for knowledge and studious inclinations early manifested themselves and he made rapid progress in his studies in the public schools and later in the academy of his native town. In 1857, when he was sixteen years old, his parents removed to Westerville in order that he and the other children of the family might enjoy the advantages of Otterbein University in the pursuit of a higher education. How highly they prized and how faithfully they improved these

advantages will be manifest from the fact that five of the six children of the family graduated from the University, the deceased with the class of 1860, Elizabeth Eugenia, now and for many years Professor of Greek in Wheaton College, Illinois, with the class of 1864, Emma Maria, now Mrs. President Bookwalter, of Toledo, Iowa, with the class of 1867, and Urilla Cordelia, now Mrs. Thomas E. Workman, of Columbus, with the class of 1870. Addie, the youngest sister, and the only one who did not complete a college course, had reached the junior year when the death of her father interrupted her course of study which was not afterwards resumed.

It may never be known just how much the example and inspiring influence of the eldest brother had to do with inducing his younger brother and sisters to travel the same road of higher education which he himself had trodden. In his own family this scholarly influence is manifested by the fact that his eldest daughter Lela, now the Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, Jamestown, N. Y., graduated with the class of 1892; Alma, now an instructor in the University, with the class of 1897, followed by a year of study abroad, while the youngest daughter, Emma, is a member of the present Senior class in the University. Thus it will be seen that the atmosphere of scholarship which he first brought into the home in which he grew, he well maintained in the home he himself built.

My own acquaintance with Professor Guitner began in 1857 when he became a student of Otterbein University. For a time we were classmates, but a siege of typhoid fever disabled me for a year; and so Professor Guitner graduated the year before I did. The relations between us were never those of chums, but always those of friends. Indeed I am not sure that with his dignity and reserve and want of abandon in his nature, he could, in the ordinary sense, be the chum of anyone.

My recollection of Professor Guitner as a student is, that he was diligent and capable, not content simply to satisfy his teachers, but

eager to know all that could be learned of a subject, and that he never halted until he had gained the completest mastery possible. The painstaking and thorough going student, foreshadowed the accurate, capable and efficient Professor. In his own chosen field, the Greek language and literature, he was an expert and master, but his scholarship was by no means confined to his special field. Professor Guitner has often surprised me by the accuracy and extent of his knowledge upon subjects to which I had supposed he had given little or no attention. He was remarkably tenacious of memory so that what he once acquired he ever after retained. He was quick to detect blundering and error, and had a quiet way of suggesting the correct, which was very embarrassing to the careless and imperfectly informed. I deem it to have been one of the great good fortunes of my life to have been closely associated with him as a member of the same college faculty for a period of over thirty one years. Through the demands of my station as well as from inclination perhaps, it came to pass that I uttered myself much more frequently and fully in his presence, than he did in mine, and I have always felt, when uttering myself in his presence, that I was on my good behavior as to matters of pronunciation, grammar, and literary form. He who assumed to console himself that his infelicities of thought, speech or manner escape detection, was sure to be disappointed when he was present. Frequently when persons have come to me with difficult and puzzling questions, I have said to them, "Ask Professor Guitner and if he can't tell you it is not worth while to inquire further."

Professor Guitner was happily married to Miss Lydia Winter in 1866 and together they built a home and reared a family which is in every respect a great pleasure to contemplate, and in no respect more so than from the standpoint of culture and godliness. I think I speak that whereof I know when I say that Professor Guitner was most fortunate in his choice of a life companion. Naturally timid

and reserved himself, his companion, by her more pronounced and aggressive nature, especially in religious and spiritual matters, proved to be just the helpmeet he needed. So, it came to pass, that his profession of faith in Christ, which occurred some time before, was followed in 1867, the year after his marriage, by identification with the church of the United Brethren in Christ of this place, which relation was faithfully maintained to the day of his death. It is a great satisfaction to say that in my long association with him in the fellowship of the same church, I have observed, as the years have multiplied, a growing spirituality and an increased activity in religious service on his part, and he will be greatly missed by the church, especially will he be missed in the prayer meeting, where only those who are in the habit of attending, are missed.

But nowhere, except in his own home, the sorrow and desolation of which caused by his death no pen can portray, and therefore I will not attempt it, will Prof. Guitner be more missed than in the college in which he wrought so long and efficiently. As another is to speak of his relation to the college, I will content myself by saying simply, that here his great life work was wrought. His period of service of over 38 years, comprehends several generations of students and a sharp pang of sorrow will affect the hearts of thousands who have gone forth from this institution and who are scattered in every part of our own land as well as in foreign lands, when they learn of the death of Professor Guitner.

Some professors, advanced in years, know things only as they learned them 30, 40, 50 or more years before, become in the parlance of the times, "back numbers." This was never true of Professor Guitner. Nothing but the latest and best that was known in his field would satisfy him. Hence, during his career as a Professor he made repeated trips to the east, visiting and examining the methods in use in the chief institutions of the country, and in 1886, he asked for leave of absence and spent some time in research and investigation in

Johns Hopkins, Yale, Harvard, and Columbia, to better fit himself for his work.

Professor Guitner died, it would almost seem, before his time, when he seemed good for still a number of years of efficient service, and when it seemed he could illy be spared. And yet this apparently untimely departure, is not without it relief. For, surely, it is more pleasant to contemplate a person dying in full harness, as it were, in the very zenith of his powers, carrying his work at full vigor almost to the last day of his life, than to contemplate him dying after his crumbling and decaying powers have compelled him to abandon all work, tottering about with a staff in each hand, a mere shadow of his former self. Our dear friend and brother, Professor Guitner, will never be remembered or thought of under such a sad and forbidding aspect. Almost the very last we saw or knew of him was with unabated powers, at his high tasks, making his last work his richest and best.

And what a work was his to accomplish! Beginning far back in his youth, when he had passed his majority but a few months, for nearly forty years he was permitted to go in and out before the choicest youth of the land as their teacher, to inspire, mold and equip them for the work of life. It was a work lofty enough to enlist the powers of an angel, and the life of our brother now sleeping before us, was well worth living, that he might perform it.

But he is gone and his life work is done and it behooves us who remain to gather inspiration from his life and example, and dedicate ourselves to the unfinished tasks of life, so that when we are called hence, it may be said of us, as it may be said of him, well done good and faithful servant.

BY PRESIDENT T. J. SANDERS

I am to speak of Professor Guitner in his Relation to the College.

He was *my* teacher; and by his death my last teacher is removed from active service in the Faculty. A prominent landmark is re-

moved; active connection with the past is broken, and I keenly feel the sense of loss and loneliness.

Tutor of Languages, Adjunct Professor of Languages, Professor of Latin, Professor of Ancient Languages, and Professor of Greek Language and Literature—these tell in briefest outline of more than thirty-eight years of continuous service as a teacher in Otterbein University.

The Greek Professorship was wholly separated from other departments in 1869, assigned to Professor Guitner, and has been identified with his name for more than thirty-one years. This is his enduring monument,—more lasting than granite or brass,—and whatever it is he has made it. In quality it is second to none, and relatively a larger number of students have been in this department than in any other Ohio college, so far as I know.

Just as we speak of a chair of philosophy held by a Kant, Hegel, or Rosenkrantz in Germany, a Sir William Hamilton, or Alexander Campbell Frazier, in Scotland, so we speak in a smaller way of the Professorship of Greek and Professor Guitner in Otterbein University. To us the Department of Greek Language and Literature and Professor Guitner have been synonymous if not identical.

As a scholar Professor Guitner was always master of the situation. No one ever dreamed of tripping him in the class room. Twenty-three and twenty years ago as a student I looked upon him with admiration and wonder.

All these years of added study and scholarship and breadth of experience with men and the world, and nine years as President while he was Professor, have not detracted in the least from the high ideal I had of him then.

He seemed to have everything at his finger tips, all the rules and all the exceptions he would cite without reference to the book.

I am constrained to believe that he knew Goodwin's grammar better than Goodwin himself.

Some years ago it was my privilege to meet Prof. John Williams White, professor of Greek

in Harvard University and author of many Greek books. Upon learning that I was from Otterbein he said, "You have Professor Guitner there. I am much indebted to him for valuable help when in my younger days I got out my first Greek book."

He was a fine literary critic, a kind of walking encyclopedia of literature, history, biography, &c. We all looked to him, and when we could not answer questions brought to us we would say: "Go to Professor Guitner, he will tell you."

He never was slovenly in manner, speech, or dress. He made fine distinctions, Always polite, refined, courteous, dignified, his language the purest and best he became an ideal companion socially.

He is gone. We mourn our loss. His place will be hard to fill. He has left us an enviable record, and an imperishable monument. More than what he teaches is the man. He was an example of high scholarship, thorough preparation, thorough work, and singleness of purpose.

Above all, he was a good man; pure in thought, pure in word, pure in act. With added years, he turned more and more to the spiritual life. This is the best lesson he taught us all, this our best heritage.

Resolutions of Respect

TO THE MEMORY OF PROF. JOHN E. GUITNER

THE Faculty of Otterbein University are sorely grieved by the death of Prof. John E. Guitner, which occurred Friday, Sept. 28, 1900. We wish to record the following expression:

Professor Guitner's work in the cause of the higher education, and his devotion to the interests of this institution for a term of more than thirty-eight years of active and unbroken service, have been to us a help and blessing. In the many different relations in which we have been brought together, most of us having

first been under his instruction, and later his associates in the Faculty, we always found him a man deep in his convictions, keen and critical in his tastes and judgment, wise and considerate in his counsels, and true and tender in his friendships. He will be greatly missed by us in all our deliberations, and we realize how very difficult it will be to fill the place he has occupied so long with such ease and efficiency.

We have always recognized in Professor Guitner in his chosen department not only the student, but the finished scholar and careful investigator. In him the University has lost a beloved son and its oldest instructor in active service, the alumni and thousands of students a true, devoted, and successful teacher.

We shall cherish the memory of his cheerful and amiable ways, his knowledge of the world's progress in every department of labor and thought, and the interest and ability with which he could converse on topics requiring the widest and most thoughtful reading. First in our hearts as teacher and associate, we cherish his life as true to the highest and purest ideals, his Christian example as worthy our imitation, and his career as citizen and American ever loyal to the best interests of the community and nation.

To the family of our deceased and lamented associate, we extend our sincere condolence, praying that the Divine Spirit who was his Comforter may comfort them also in this time of sore bereavement.

Signed in behalf of the entire Faculty.

W. J. ZUCK,	} Com.
L. H. McFADDEN,	
HENRY GARST.	

Cosmopolitanism

R. J. HEAD, '01

THE world is one. Nothing is isolated or alone. Dependence and interdependence, relation and interrelation are characteristics of all that we see. Cause and effect, antecedent and consequent, producer

and product are everywhere correlated. Force and work are never disassociated. The falling of an apple disturbs the equilibrium of forces, the whole material universe is affected and a readjustment is necessitated. Mind acts and reacts upon mind. Thought is suggested by other thought and the intercommunication of thought has both a direct and a reflex influence. By substance, by energy, and by mind the world is bound together and inter-related as one whole.

The world is one in its geological structure. The great divisions of the earth are connected as parts of one whole by underlying chains of rocks. The oceans of this planet lose their identity by joining seas. The different sections of the land of this globe are composed of the same fundamental elements. The waters of the north reveal the same composition as those of the south; and the life giving fluid of the east is of the same nature as that of the far west.

It is one in its atmospheric envelopment. The same air is breathed by the black as by the white man; and by the red as by the yellow man. The same admixture of gases is as suitable for the slow-moving tortoise as for the swift running hare, and for the tiny insect as for the huge elephant. The same combination is as favorable for the creeping thing as for the fowl of the air. It is alike necessary and suitable to beings on the earth, to beings in the earth, and to beings above the earth.

This globe of ours is one in its system of light. No soulless corporation extorts exorbitant prices for its use. Though the system is not of the people nor by the people, *it is for all the people*. The lamp which lights the tropics is the same as that which dispels the darkness of the critics. The beam of the north is the ray for the south, and the flame of the east is the blaze for the west. The helios of the Greeks was the sol of the Romans, and is to-day the sun of the Anglo-Saxons. The mene and the luna of the ancients is the moon of the moderns. Neither time nor distance destructively affects the system. It is one for

all times, it is one for all places, and it is one for all peoples.

This world is one in the common dependence created by the geographical situation of its countries. Demand and supply are not always coexistent in the same locality. The needs of one people are satisfied by the surplus of another. The fruit of the south must be exchanged for the grain of the north; and the raw material of the east must be bartered for the manufactured product of the west. No country is entirely self-supporting.

Once more, this world is one in the common nature that exists in all classes and colors of mankind. Humanity is fundamentally one. "God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell upon the face of the earth; and hath determined the times before appointed and the bounds of their habitation." A common dwelling place, a common supply of air, a common system of light and heat, common needs and supplies, and life under common conditions, imply a common nature in man. Everywhere, there is oneness, there is an affinity, and there is a community of interest and possession that startle us. Man in all places possesses the same essential characteristics.

Physically, he is of the same species. Having the same number and class of bones, the same number and class of organs, and the same number and class of systems—the digestive, the circulatory, and the assimilative—for the sustenance and repair of his physical energies, man on all sides declares his common ancestry. Possessed of the same dignified form, the same upright, majestic carriage, and the same means of locomotion, man everywhere witnesses to his common origin. Requiring the same general class of food, congregating with individuals of a like nature, in fact, demanding the same general environment, he manifests a common heritage and constitution.

Mentally man belongs to the same order of intelligences. Black or white, red or yellow, he, in every place, possesses a mind that perceives, feels, and wills. He recognizes the ego

of his being. He distinguishes between the me and the not-me. He separates himself from externals. He discovers himself as a self-determinate agent, and acts as a self-moving cause. He originates, causes, modifies, directs and controls as the world around him does not. He overcomes difficulties, removes obstacles, and makes progress in order to gratify self or to realize an ideal. He likes things pleasurable and dislikes things that are annoying and full of trouble. He feels joy, endures sorrow, loves friends, and hates foes. He seeks happiness but tries to escape misery. He chooses one thing but discards another. He accepts one course of action but rejects a different one. He lives, and moves, and has his mental being in his own self-environment. The laws governing the operations of his mind are everywhere the same; and nature, kind mother that she is, destines him to have dominion over all the earth. Man, therefore, in his mental constitution, is universally of the same fundamental essence.

Religiously, he belongs to the same family. No tribe of man, however savage, is without its altar. In the shady grove or upon the shaggy knoll, in the richly carved pagoda or in the Moslem temple, in the lowly chapel or in the stately cathedral, man worships. In light or darkness, he feels after God if haply he may find Him. Deep down in every man's bosom, there is a felt need for the divine. Bread and water do not satisfy it. Wealth and pleasure cannot appease it. Neither knowledge nor culture can gratify it. It is one personality craving another personality. Things and thoughts cannot supply the want. Temporalities cannot satisfy immortality. Unrelieved, the soul goes on seeking rest but finding none save in the Infinite I am, the spirits own proper environment. Everywhere man manifests these longings. In all climes he discloses the same craving for immortality and eternal life. There is no place where his cry for the divine is not heard and where his prayer for pardon does not ascend. Hence, as man so invariably shows that "his head is sick and his whole

heart faint" and as a wandering child he is seeking his Father and home, he unmistakably reveals the one brotherhood of man and the common fatherhood of God.

What does it all mean? Are we simply members of one little family, mere dwellers in some small hamlet, the citizens only of some city, state or country? Or do we possess a more comprehensive relationship, a wider citizenship, and a greater responsibility? Has the prosperity or adversity, the rising or falling, the civilizing or extinguishing of other peoples no interest for us? Can we sit placidly indifferent as we bear the recital of woe, hardship and friendlessness from fire, flood and earthquake in other lands? Can we remain unmoved as we hearken to the horrors of a terrible famine and the suffering of ghastly starvation, reaping a rich harvest across the seas? Can we suppress our emotions while we listen to the stories of insurrection against oppression, rebellion against tyranny, and struggles for freedom among down-trodden people? Can we, on the other hand, be unconcerned as we learn of savage tribes throwing off barbarism and putting on the highest civilization? Can we be without interest in the reports of industrial and commercial growth as they come to us from abroad? Can we be insensible to the mental, religious, and spiritual progress of millions of people simply because they live beyond our borders? No! A thousand times no! The kinship of the world forbids it. The common interests of humanity protest against it. Our noble instincts, our higher aspirations and the direct requirements of God demand that we adopt a different practise.

If the world is one, then we all are the citizens of the world as well as the citizens of some particular state or country. This is being recognized as at no other time; and recognition of the world's rights is no detriment to true patriotism. Loyalty to one's own municipality is not inimical to the claims of the state; and thus one can be loyal to his own country and still be cosmopolitan in his sympathy and helpfulness. Patriotism and cosmo-

politanism may be said to go hand in hand. The better a patriot a man is, the better cosmopolitan will he be, provided he regards the local and intensive rights of the one in view of the universal and comprehensive demands of the other. It is true that a person is first a citizen of some country, then a citizen of the world. Loyalty like charity begins at home. But this does not necessitate a person's staying at home. Other lands should have his interest. Other peoples should have his sympathy. Other nations should feel the benefit of his help and influence. The world at large should have a share in his plans and efforts and should be a recipient of his whole-hearted beneficence.

In these days of steam a person cannot stay at home if he would. Does an accident occur at the other side of the world? In a few hours he knows all about it. Is some important measure passed in some foreign parliament? In a short time he becomes acquainted with all its details. Is some revolutionizing invention placed upon the market of another country? Almost immediately he undertakes to procure its benefits for himself. Does some great calamity befall another people—a fire? a flood? an earthquake? a famine? Instantly his sympathies are aroused and measures taken for their relief. Is there an adjustment of international boundaries? A declaration of war? An interchange of territory? He is touched, his interests are affected, or the national honor is at stake. The prosperity or adversity of other nations affect him commercially. Their social development or degeneration becomes a help or hindrance to his own improvement. Their advance or retrogression in civilization quickens or retards his own progress. Such is the minute interconnection, such is the complex commingling of interests, and such is the constant interdependence of man with man, of people with people, and nation with nation, that the concerns of one part of the world are the concerns of every other part, and no part can be affected either favorably or unfavorably without affecting all other parts.

Under modern conditions isolation has no

place. Two years ago the United States, notwithstanding her traditional custom to the contrary, was almost compelled to enter the arena of the world's politics. The world has need of her. Her fresh young national life is required to brighten and to better the sluggish movements of the older nations. Her straight, direct methods, her advanced thought, and her new ideals are in demand to quicken and to purify the corrupted diplomacy of the old world. What, if Washington is disobeyed? What, if the constitution is strained? What, if an untried policy is entered upon? Humanity invites her and calls for her help. Providence opens the door and bids her enter. Destiny dares her to be disobedient and urges her swiftly on to take her natural place.

China, that great unwieldy giant, is awakening to the fact that isolation is impossible. Having lived in her exclusiveness for centuries, she finds that the intensified conditions of modern life demand territory for expansion. The undeveloped resources of that great empire are needed for the world's hungry millions. China must either develop these untapped mines of wealth, or willingly or unwillingly let others, who will utilize them for the world's good, the celestial empire included. What, be isolated? Keep the foreign devils out? Stop the world's progress in its evolutionary process of perfecting the human race? Impossible, even for China! On and on this great world-process goes, broadening and purifying, developing and perfecting all those who co-operate, but falling and crushing, ruining and annihilating those who oppose; nor will it ever stop:

"Till the war drum throbs no longer, and the battle flags are furled

In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world."

The exchange coming from Tennessee University is an up-to-date and well edited magazine. It is to be highly commended for its variety of reading matter. Its poems and illustrated matter add much to its value.

Critique---Kipling as a Poet

A. L. BORING, '04

EVERY age has had its literary stars, some shining in the constellation of prose, while others find a place in poetry. True, they are not all alike but, as the stars of the heavens, some shine with greater brilliancy than others, and, like the stars of the heavens, some are seen only in certain parts of the world while others are visible from all points of the compass.

The present age is not without its literary lights and at the present time the literary world is ruled by a new star,—Rudyard Kipling. In describing Kipling, John W. Beckham says: "A new lion has stalked from the jungle of genius, a new king has come to the throne, a new cannon has boomed with a mighty reverberation that has stirred both England and America. He is stunning. He fires one of his tremendous tales or starting poems, and the reading public lifts both hands in admiration and drops, rising again, only to listen for another shot. Now be it acknowledged, no ordinary man could produce this effect." Beckham by these words would have us think that Kipling is an extraordinary man. Well, perhaps he is along some lines, but in the role of a poet he is a complete failure so far as the mass of people is concerned. He began to write poetry when very young and his pen has been busy in this class of literature ever since. His work does not lie wholly in the realm of poetry, but the best products of his mind are in prose. Had he confined himself entirely to prose writings the moral standing of his works would be better, but instead he aspired to higher things and failed, thus giving the critics an easy chance to hurl their bolts of criticism at his weak point. A few critics have been bold enough to come forward and mildly criticise him, but if some one, equal to the task would step out with a bottle of such bitter medicine as Wordsworth, Browning, and others, have been compelled to take, Rudyard

Kipling as a poetical writer would be no more. The dose would be too much for him and in a few years his poems would be buried by a mountain of criticism from all thoughtful and high-minded persons. It would do both Kipling and the public good, especially the public.

Among the many volumes from his fertile brain his poetry is the most conspicuous and most vulnerable point. As a poet he has originality, imagination and art. He has written poetry above the ordinary in dash and brilliancy. But when we are asked to place him in the rank of great poets and name him as successor of Tennyson, Browning, or our own beloved Longfellow, it is time to hesitate and ask ourselves what the greatest poetry is and what is Kipling's. Gladly do we welcome him as a master of vernacular verse. But to crown him with the laurel and assign him a seat among the cherished few is more than our judgment will allow. For judged by the highest standards the fatal "tekel" which marked the downfall of the great Belshazzar, king of Babylon, writes itself across his works and we can but repeat it, "weighed in the balance and found wanting." With all the outward splendor and dash of his poetry it yet lacks the two qualities essential to the highest poetry, discrimination and culture.

Riley says: "He is regular blotting-pad soaking up everything on the face of the earth," and we might add, then trying to "soak" the public with indiscriminate poems made from this "soaked up" material.

Kipling's lack of discrimination and thorough culture is shown in his choice of language and his ideals. He does not stop to ask if a word is fit to use from a refined standpoint but puts it in if it comes near to expressing his meaning. In this way his poems are full of slang words and phrases only fit for the unrefined ear of the lowest class of people. Prudery, no one in this age affects, we have gotten beyond that. But surely refinement is other than prudery and has not won its place in literature to be lightly ignored. Poems to be loved by the refined must be refined.

In reading some of his poems one is reminded of a quotation from his "Phantom Rickshaw,"—"where little boys have learned a new bad word, they are never happy till they have chalked it upon a door." This is Kipling, everything that comes in his reach finds a place in some light poem which lowers the standard of his writings.

"His ideals are a crude mixture of materialism and Old Testament morality." The rough English soldier in the barracks or some foolish ditty from the department in India forms a basis for one of his "Barrack Room Ballads" or "Departmental Ditties." Such ideals! Put them by the side of Longfellow's or Scott's ideals and watch them sink into insignificance as the snow melts before the bright rays of the April sun.

Kipling is a strange anachronism, a sort of modern Roman or resurrected Viking. He seems out of place in the light of the present day civilization. He writes as if he never heard of the gentler, sweeter, more feminine virtues that Christianity inculcates,—love, faith, service, sympathy,—virtues which have brightened the pages of almost every great poet and fiction writer for the last century or more. One is led to doubt if he ever met a real, deep souled, large minded woman whose interests were not confined to flirtation or man worship—casting no reflection whatever on Mrs. Kipling for she comes from the high class of American women.

His heroines are few and when one is found she is either a plaything or a castaway victim of world-conquering imperial man. Doubtless we need a revival of the sterner more manly virtues, and yet the present generation has learned never to forget that there are finer things in the world than power and success, and a nobler courage than ever was displayed on battlefields. A courage which enables the possessor to stand for the right against all the forces of evil.

The deep thought and sense of his verses are sacrificed to his rhyme. Whether a word suits in meaning or is known by any other than him-

self or not, it is put in just because it completes the rhyme. And if the English language or any other language has no word to suit him, he coins one to fit the place. Kipling is a genius we must admit, but no production of genius can command unqualified admiration if it falls below the intellectual and spiritual attainment of the age in which it is written. And those whose minds have been fed on the deep productions of Tennyson, Browning, or Longfellow will hardly find spiritual nourishment in "Departmental Ditties" or "Barrack Room Ballads," to take the place of "Idylls of the King," "Paracelsus," or "Evangeline."

Where is moral teaching set forth in the following lines from "The Bolivar?"

"Then a gray back cleared us, then the skipper laughed;
Boys, the wheel has gone to hell, rig the winches aft!
Yoke the kicking rudder head—get her under way!
So we steered her, pully haul, out across the bay!"

Or in these from "Gunga Din,"

"So I'll meet him later on
At the place where 'e is gone—
Where it's always double drill and no canteen;
'E'll be squattin' on the coals
Givin' drink to poor damned souls,
And I'll get a swig in hell from 'Gunga Din!'"

As an example of his ideals look at the one in the following. A woman who cannot command as much love as a cigar or a man who prefers a cigar to the love of a woman is surely not an ideal for an elevating poem. Poetry should be the setting forth of thoughts inspired by God for the purpose of elevating or teaching.

"THE BETROTHED."

Open the old cigar box give me a Cuba stout,
For things are running crosswise, and Maggie and I
are out.
We quarreled about Havanas, we fought o'er a good
cheroot,
And I know she is exacting and she says I am a brute.
For Maggie has written a letter that gives my choice
between
The weelittle whimpering Love and the great God Nick-
o-teen.
And I have been servant of Love for barely a twelve-
month clear,
But I have been Priest of Partagas a matter of seven
year,

Open the old cigar box—let me consider awhile—
Here is a mild Manilla—there is a wifely smile—
Which is the better portion—bondage bought with a
ring,
Or a harem of dusky beauties, fifty tied with a string?
Open the old cigar box—let me consider anew—
Old friends and who is Maggie that I should abandon
you?

A million surplus Maggies are willing to bear the yoke;
And a woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a
smoke.

Light me another Cuba—I hold to my first sworn vows
If Maggie will have no rival, I'll have no Maggie for
Spouse!

His ready reckless genius, with his splendid inspirations and slimy slang, his crudities and his capacities, his flights and his falls, calls for nothing in the reader so much as that discrimination which he himself so signally lacks. His rampant imperialism finds offensive expression in his poem, addressed to the Americans, "The White Man's Burden." As if America had not taught her sons, before Kipling was born, that the white man's burden, our burden at least, is not to rule with despotic power the poor dependent people of the world, but, first of all, to establish righteousness and freedom in our own borders and then teach the same to all the world by example and succor, by truth and not tyranny, believing that truth and not the sword makes free.

He has some good poems, some worthy our thought, some calling forth our admiration, but they are few. Where one calls for a good one dozens are to be despised. His greatest poem is "Recessional," written on the occasion of the queen's birthday. Unlike the others from his fertile brain, it is free from slang, and, instead of calling us to endure the rank and foolish expressions of the barrack room it turns our thoughts to the—

"God of our fathers, known of old—
Lord of our far flung battle line—
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget,—lest we forget!"

But a poet does not receive the laurel or a

high position just because he has written one good poem, but he is judged by the mass of his works. Measuring Kipling by this rule he falls far short of the standard for poets in a Christian age, writing to Christian people, in a Christian land. And unless there is a rapid and, as yet, unpromised ripening of his conceptions and style, these defects in his writings will make themselves felt more and more as we come to our senses concerning him. And finally both the author and his works will be obscured by a great cloud of public sentiment against the immoral teachings of his verses.

Y. M. C. A. Notes

U. M. Roby, '01, was elected Recording Secretary in the place of H. V. Bear, who is not in school this year.

Let every one put forth a special effort to be promptly on time in the Thursday evening meetings, thus getting the full benefit of the same.

A very profitable meeting was held on the evening of Oct. 4, when the subject, "The Relation of the Y. M. C. A. to Athletics," was discussed. Mr. I. W. Howard, '01, captain of the football team, led the service, and it developed that the relations between the two are more harmonious than ever before. A number of the men are taking active part in Athletics. This is as it ought to be, and we trust many more will do likewise, thus raising the standard of Athletics in O. U.

The Bible Study classes are now well organized, and beginning to do good work. The two courses presented are the best ever offered, and no one can afford to miss this opportunity. "Studies in the life of Christ" is divided into two sections, one meeting on Sunday, at 1 p. m., under R. J. Head. The other meets every Wednesday evening and is led by I. N. Bower. These studies surpass all others in

bringing the student into close touch with the Life of Christ, presenting the truths in a practical manner and with personal applications. The class in "The Acts and Epistles" meets every Sunday at 1 p. m., and is led by E. D. Needham. This course presents the life and teachings of Paul in a clear, simple manner, bringing out the fundamental truths, essential to a noble Christian life. No student can afford to miss these splendid opportunities for Bible study.

Y. W. C. A. Notes

Thirty-two of the Association girls have taken up either Bible or mission study for the year.

The Y. W. C. A. state convention will occur at Tiffin, Nov. 9-11. It is hoped that the Otterbein Association will be well represented.

The Tuesday evening services of the Y. W. C. A. for the past month have been helpful and well attended, the average attendance being forty-five.

The work for the first month of the fall campaign and membership committees has resulted in fourteen additional members. The Association at present numbers forty-six.

Oct. 24-26 the Y. W. C. A. will entertain Miss Mabel Milham, of Smith College, a traveling secretary for the Student Foreign Volunteer movement. It is the prayer of our Association that her work here may increase our missionary interest.

The Y. W. C. A. delegates to Lake Geneva, together with the Y. M. C. A. delegates, gave a very interesting and profitable report of the summer conference to the congregation in the chapel on the evening of Sept. 23, the pastor kindly giving them his hour for evening service. The result for the Y. W. C. A. was better than if the reports

had been given at a Tuesday evening service from the fact that not only the girls but others have become interested in our summer conference.

Football

ON Saturday, Sept. 29, our team lined up for the first time against O. S. U.'s stalwart eleven. The day was almost an ideal one for the great sport and every man was in first-class condition. The teams were unevenly matched both in weight and experience. O. S. U. men were all experienced and outweighed ours by twelve to fifteen pounds. Taking these things in consideration we can but say that O. U. made a good showing, and think this will be verified by the scores that O. S. U. will run upon some of the larger colleges. The game was free of all slugging and wrangling, and both teams played the real game from start to finish. The final score was O. S. U. 20, Otterbein 0.

Saturday, Oct. 6, we witnessed the first game on the home grounds. This was the meeting of our old time rival, Denison. With this game won history would have recorded five and five, and this they expected to do. But alas to them, it now reads six to four. The day was sultry and the air so oppressive, that even the best trained labored under great disadvantage. The game was one-sided from the very first. Only a few minutes had passed and O. U. had scored six. The touchdowns were about equally divided throughout the game and halves. Only once did Denison make any signs of reaching their goal and after a few attempts O. U. again had the ball and all danger was over. There were some objectionable features in the game, on the part of Denison. They killed time when giving signals and repeatedly took out time, seemingly to recover from the hard plays of her opponent. With a score of 22 to 0 in favor of O. U. the contest ended.

We do not deem it worthy to speak at length of our third game. This was on Saturday, Oct. 13, with Athens, on their field. Several of our men were in poor condition, but were in the game nevertheless. This game, Otterbein surely won but for the "supposed neutral" official of Athens, who without any regard to rules and laws, defeated Otterbein by his unjust decisions. We also claim that Athens played anything else than real clean football. Score, O. U. 6, Otterbein 0.

Alumni

'65. J. M. Strasburg, who has been teacher in the public schools of Chicago for a number of years, is arranging for the reunion of all United Brethren Alumni at that city on Thanksgiving. This should interest all the graduates in our church in acquiring a knowledge of our work and creating a stimulus to greater achievement.

'82. Rev. L. Keister paid Otterbein a short visit recently. He is now field secretary for O. U. in Allegheny conference. This conference has sent us many valuable men and will doubtless increase her contribution under the guidance of Rev. Keister.

'83. Rufus Moore is one of Bowling Green's successful lawyers. Education pays. The starving period of the uneducated lawyer is from nine to ninety-nine years.

'87. J. A. Cummins is superintendent of the schools at Greenwich. As he is in his third year in this position his efforts are being appreciated.

'91. I. G. Kumler, of Dayton, and Miss Evalyn Coleman, of Troy, were married on the second of October. After the ceremony they started on their bridal tour through the east. They will reside in Dayton, where Mr. Kumler is manager of the Rike Dry Goods

Company. A happy life is the sentiment of THE ÆGIS.

'91. E. D. Resler also made an interesting tour of Europe during the past summer. He crossed the continent through Canada and visited many important cities throughout the country. He was permitted to enjoy part of the famous Passion Play at Oberammergau. The enjoyment of his tour through Germany was intensified by the presence of a German Professor, who had been reared in the Fatherland. He returns to his work as principal of the schools at Eugene, Oregon.

'97. R. A. Longman, formerly teacher of the Reform school at Lancaster, has a position in the Industrial school of Lansing, Mich. THE ÆGIS wishes him success in his new field.

'97. On the twentieth of September, J. B. Gilbert and Miss Edith Sherrick were married at the home of the bride in Everson, Pa. They gave their many O. U. friends a brief visit on their way to Dayton, where Mr. Gilbert is stenographer for the Cash Register Company. THE ÆGIS wishes them a pleasant career.

'97. Rev. W. G. Stiverson, pastor of the U. B. church at Jackson, was married on October 3d, to Miss Nettie Miller, of Dayton. Mr. Stiverson graduated from Union Biblical Seminary last May. His many friends wish him success, both in his pastorate and pro-tectorate.

'98. Miss Francis Miller spent most of her vacation with the Christian Endeavor tourists in Europe. She visited London, Paris, parts of Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. Thus with increased power and inspiration she returns to her work at Seward, Neb., as assistant principal of the public schools.

'00. G. L. Graham has been returned to Phillipsburg, Allegheny conference, Pa. We

understand he is doing faithful and efficient work in his chosen profession.

'00. S. R. Seese has been appointed pastor of one of the leading churches of Johnstown, Pa. His people are to be congratulated as many memories of "Sam," remain at Otterbein.

Locals

Mr. John Barnes made a flying trip to O. U. Saturday, 29th.

Mrs. D. Garrison, of Avlon, is here visiting her daughter, Priscilla.

For something good to eat before retiring, go to J. R. Williams' Bakery.

Special attention given catering for parties.
J. R. WILLIAMS.

R. J. Head, '01, gave an interesting and soul-stirring sermon last Sunday morning in chapel.

Mrs. Linard, of Dean, spent Saturday, Sept. 29, and Sunday, the 30th, with her daughter, Faith.

Prof. C. Newman, who left for home on the morning of Sept. 27, on account of a severe attack of tonsilitis, has again returned.

The Faculty and students welcome the return of Miss Florence Barnett, and Messrs. H. E. Hall, W. E. Lloyd, and Emerson Zuck.

The class '01, at a meeting held recently, admitted to their ranks without a dissenting vote, the Seniors of Music and Art departments.

The music department, under the direction of Profs. Meyer and Newman, is filled to overflowing. Owing to this fact several of the rooms of the Association building were granted them and immediately equipped with pianos. Nothing but words of praise is due

this branch of instruction, and this we attribute to the energy and proficiency of Professor Meyer.

The Philalethean and Cleiorhetean Literary societies rendered most excellent installation programs to their many visitors on Thursday evening, Sept. 27.

The Juniors have the following officers for the year: President, Mabel Scott; vice president, E. A. Sanders; secretary and treasurer, Norah Shauck.

Ivan Rudisill bade farewell to Otterbein last week, owing to the change of the field of labor of his father. They are located at New Lexington. Ivan has entered O. W. U.

By a unanimous vote the class of '01 decided to have a class day. Misses Linard, Lambert, and Kohr, and Messrs. Kline and Barnes are committee on arrangements.

Mr. Ray Walton was in our village Sept. 29, and informed us that he would return to O. U. at the beginning of next term. We are also glad to say that he will graduate this year.

Last year the Seniors, by suggestion of Prof. Zuck, organized what was known as the Emersonian club. This year the class organized under the name of Arthurian club, and will study the English novel. An executive committee of three will outline the work:

Professor Zuck, W. T. Trump, and D. T. Bennert.

The Sophomore election resulted in the choice of the following persons: For president, Miss Meta McFadden; vice president, Mr. Bushong; secretary and treasurer, Mr. Riebel.

On Monday evening, Sept. 24th, occurred the first event in the social circles of Otterbein this year. The Freshman class gave their fellow students the "slip" and went to the home of Miss Martha Roloson, about one mile north of town, where they spent a very delightful evening. Games were indulged in freely, however, the most entertaining feature of the evening was the music furnished by Miss Roloson. Refreshments were served in two courses; the first consisting of watermelon, the second, of peaches, cream and cake. Toasts

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were given by several members of the class on subjects of interest only to the class. At an early hour they returned to town and informed the people that something had taken place by giving their yell. How often this class intends to fool the student body in this way cannot be ascertained. But students, beware! for '04 is the class that has the ginger and will, "succeed or bust."

Miss Jessie Banks, of Warsaw, Ind., is now instructor of violin. She is also a student of music and will complete the course this year. Another valuable addition to the class of '01.

W. O. Turben and C. O. Stultz were compelled to leave school on account of an attack of fever. We are thus deprived of a couple of good students and promising all-around football players.

Misses Jessie Kohr, Grace Wallace, Marguerite Lambert, and Katherine Barnes, secured VanAuken's most nobby outfit, on Saturday morning, 13th, and drove to Delaware to spend the day with Miss Brashares.

The athletic board has chosen Clyde Yothers as baseball manager for the coming season. Prospects for this year are very flat-

tering, as most of the old players will appear again, and many new men of fine baseball form and ability.

Next summer, Otterbein will have a Normal school. Members of the Faculty and other instructors will have charge and have the use of all the facilities owned and controlled by the University. Already students are enlisted for this new work.

The concert of Saturday evening, Oct. 6, was a success in every feature. While we were somewhat disappointed in not hearing Mme. Bailey we were delighted to hear Mr. Gamble in a double part. Mr. Gamble is surely one of the world's artists.

Exchanges

The October number of the "Gettysburg Mercury" has just come before us and is pro-

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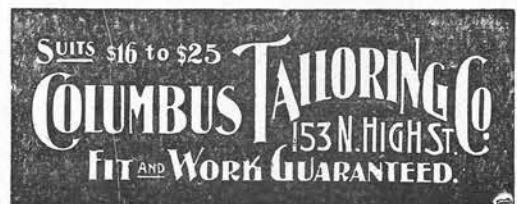
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lific in the publication of stories, a feature which many college journals lack.

One of the best exchanges that come to us is the "Phagocyte." It is a college journal of a high literary standard and in it all departments of the Ohio Medical University are represented.

A CHEMICAL ROMANCE

Said Atom unto Mollie Cule,
"Will you unite with me?"
But Mollie Cule did quick retort:
"There's our affinity."

Under electric light plant's shade
Poor Atom hoped he meet her,
But she eloped with a villian base,
And now his name's Salt Petre.

We regret to notice that many of the college papers that come to us are devoid of an exchange column. This part of the paper should not be neglected as it is the most interesting feature to exchangers. Through this column, adverse as well as favorable criticism

may be offered, which would undoubtedly be appreciated by the editors.

The new form of the "Wittenberger" is a decided improvement over the old. It now has the appearance of a college paper instead of a secular newspaper and is more attractive to readers outside of Wittenberg students and alumni.

For concise and practical reading, the "Independent" can not be excelled by any other periodical that comes to our reading tables. "The Survey of the World" includes the most important topics of the day which are presented in an attractive and elegant manner. The editorials are devoid of circumlocution and state concisely the points of the subjects at issue. In the issue of Oct. 11, appears the "Revision of the Presbyterian Confession" to which we call attention for its clear and argumentive treatment of the question which has become so prominent.

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8.30	5.30	8.30	5.30
9.30	6.30	9.30	6.30
10.30	7.30	10.30	7.30
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